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General Summary of News.

EUROPE.

The arrival of the Packet by the Kingston, and the delivery of the Letters to the number of about 600, which was effected yesterday, has put us in possession of the latest intelligence from England, extending to the 10th of July, to which date we have received London Papers—The Correspondent, and The Times, furnishing us with the general news of the day, and completing the Parliamentary Intelligence to the 9th of that month, which will be found in a subsequent page.

We shall follow the order of the dates, in the selections that we have made from these supplies, confining ourselves in the present instance to articles of the most general interest, and reserving the details for a future number.

We have received also the last Numbers published of the British and Quarterly Reviews, with others of the most esteemed and popular periodical publications of England, from which we shall derive ample materials for our Literary sheets, and these will appear with as little delay as possible. In the mean time we hasten to the articles of general news.

By the new Bill for regulating the postage of letters from India, the Cape, and the Mauritius, there is to be a sea-postage of four pence for every letter not exceeding three ounces, and for every letter exceeding three ounces, the charge is to be one shilling per ounce. For every letter to India, not exceeding three ounces, there is to be charged two pence, and for letters exceeding three ounces, one shilling per ounce. On every newspaper and price-current, a sea-postage of one penny, for every packet not exceeding an ounce, and for every packet exceeding an ounce, a charge at the rate of one penny per ounce.

We are sorry to observe the continued existence of Meetings of distressed and unemployed workmen connected with some particular trades. We regret that peace has not yet realized those hopes of prosperity, which it usually conveys to the imagination. The artificial state of society, appears to countenance the doctrine, that war enriches, and peace renders us mutinous amongst ourselves. In reference to these disturbances, we cannot but think that too much has been attempted at once; that whilst an experiment was making to bring our circulating medium to the test of metallic value, and thereby destroying those transactions, which rendered every article of subsistence artificially dear, no increased taxation should have been thought of. The one measure goes to the lowering of the necessities of life, by raising the value of money; but the imposition of new taxes, places in the hands of the dealer, a reason for rising the price of his commodity beyond its fair proportion, (as influenced by taxation) and thus counteracts the operations. No pains have been spared to rouse the prejudices of the lower order of the people; but we are glad to find that such Meetings are not held during the usual hours of labour; and that one of their violent orators was received with disapprobation, when he spoke slightly and irreverently of religion. The one circumstance may show, that the distress has been in a great measure exaggerated; the other, that education is making a due impression on the labouring classes; and that they will soon discover there are other means of extrication from their distresses, than are to be found in listening to speeches, little short of an appeal to physical force. We trust and heartily hope, that all causes of personal privation may soon cease, and that at least, during its existence, the mob will not allow themselves a greater latitude than assembling, and listening for curiosity's sake, to those who appear not to possess influence sufficient to provoke action.

If we were to direct the attention of our countrymen exclusively to these tumultuous proceedings,—they might imagine, that the seeds of the French revolution, were beginning to vegetate afresh in the soil of Old England. It is with pleasure we are able to find in the official language of the House of Commons a counterpoise to these partial evils. The late financial measures have put an end to loans and stockjobbing—the stream so diverted will soon begin to steer its peaceful course, in the pursuits of commercial enterprise—that commercial enterprise may be expected to be the more securely regulated, since it must now be referred

to a measure of metallic stability. Commerce will have now more numerous and more minute channels, rather than one vast ocean of operation.

There is another feature in our political situation, of the utmost importance: one, which beginning in the lower classes of society, bids fair to spread widely among them a spirit of independence and regularity, arising from the small but secure accumulation of property. The savings banks are now duly appreciated, and a sum of very considerable amount is weekly deposited by them in the funds, which not being withdrawn, or being quickly succeeded by other deposits, has the same effect as that produced by a sinking fund.

The principle of acquiring property, and feeling that by some financial magic, a system of security is created from a system of debt, will imperceptibly lead to a confident reliance on the laws and constitution, and resources of the country, and consequently produce internal harmony, and public confidence.

By American Papers as late as the 27th of June, it appears, that the reports of the cession of Cuba to England were subsiding. Considerable financial distress prevails; and such a demand for specie, that if continued, it is feared a restriction act must take place. Though we do not wish to make ungenerous comparisons, or raise our national character upon the looseness of our trans-Atlantic neighbours, yet we cannot but remark, that our paper currency possessed a solidity of credit unattainable by any other country; till property is rendered as sacred as by our laws it exists.

By advices from Sierra-Leone, dated January 9th, it appears, that the Slave Trade is still carried on, to a great extent in the Spanish Colonies.

Lord Selkirk's settlement on the river Rouge, is becoming, notwithstanding the late civil warfare, populous and flourishing.

A very respectable and numerous Meeting of both sexes has been held in Freemason's-hall, for the purpose of taking into consideration the plan of Mr. Owen.

The Chair was taken at half-past one o'clock by His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, supported by Mr. Smith, M. P. on the right, and the Duke of Sussex on the left. His Royal Highness proceeded to open the business of the meeting by stating his conviction of his utter inability to do justice to the subject now brought before them. He had that morning discussed the plan in company with Mr. Owen, and was so far master of it; but he did not wish the meeting to think he gave any decisive opinion on the subject. His Royal Highness after some further opinions, called on Mr. Owen to explain his plan.

Mr. Owen then stepped on the platform erected nearly in the centre of the Hall, on which were arranged beautiful models representing an establishment for 1,000 persons, with its appendages, situated nearly in the centre of one thousand acres of land, and at due distances other villages of similar descriptions. He proceeded to describe the buildings, pointing out those parts to be occupied by married people, the dormitories and schools for children, the public kitchen, the church, lecture and reading rooms, workshops, manufactorys, agricultural establishments, &c. A man, his wife, and two children were to occupy two apartments. His object was to have the children educated in habits of industry and morality. With this view, when a child was three years old, or when a third child was born, the eldest child was taken from its parents and placed in the dormitory. It attended the infant school by day, during which time its parents might have access to it. At six years of age children were removed to the general school, where by gradually working in the garden one hour each day, increasing the time yearly till they attained their twelfth year, they would acquire such physical strength and improvement of mind, as must necessarily fit them for active and beneficial life. He could say from experience, that it was in the power of society to accomplish more positive good to society by training up the children of the poor to industrious and moral habits of life than by any other means. At twelve years of age the children would be employed in the factories, and as agriculturists, in both of which branches they would be instructed. After a minute detail of the other branches of the plan, Mr. Owen concluded by declaring,

that he had no ambition to gratify in introducing this measure; he never would accept of any fee or reward from any party for any service he might render to the country. In the act of performing these things he secured all he wished, or ever for one moment contemplated.

His Royal Highness then proposed the following resolutions:—

"That the plan now explained to this meeting involves considerations at all times interesting to society. That at this particular period the subject is fraught with additional claims to the regard and attention of every part of the community; particularly as it admits of no exclusive principle, but is suited and designed substantially to benefit all parties. That considering the long and extensive experience from whence this plan has originated, and the time and great expense which the promoter of it has devoted to form the arrangements before us, it is well deserving the attention and investigation of all those who feel an interest in putting a termination to the present sufferings of the poor, and to the numerous existing evils of pauperism."

Mr. Smith seconded the resolution; and from what he had seen of the Establishment at New Lanark, expressed his conviction, that Mr. Owen had benefited society greatly, and he believed that a great moral reformation would be effected by what he was doing.

The resolution was then put and agreed to.

The Duke of Sussex then moved a resolution for the formation of a Committee of leading men of all parties (as he trusted, it would never be considered a party question) to enquire into and report how far Mr. Owen's plan was practicable.

This was agreed to, and the following Noblemen and Gentlemen were appointed, with power to add to their numbers, viz. Their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Kent and Sussex, Sir W. D. Crespigny, Hon. J. W. Ward, Mr. Ricardo, Sir Samuel Clark Jervoise, Rev. W. Gurney, General Brown, Mr. Henry Hase, Col. Hogg, T. H. Budd, Esq. &c.

Mr. Ricardo thought the plan likely to produce beneficial effects, as far as it was applicable to paupers; but he could not agree as to its general practicability.

Thanks were voted to their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Kent and Sussex, and also to Mr. Owen, and the meeting broke up.

A meeting of the manufacturing, trading, and labouring classes of the city of Cork took place in June last, for the purpose of Petitioning Parliament upon the subject of their distresses. Although there were nearly 15,000 persons assembled, it appears, that the utmost order and propriety were observed. A series of resolutions were agreed to, and a Petition founded upon them was read, and approved by the meeting. In this Petition they pray for a reduction of taxes, and "a restoration of their landed proprietors, by means of a tax upon absences, and a repeal of the Union." They further pray, if the above points cannot be granted, that the means may be afforded by Government for emigrating "to some country where the taxes being lighter, they may be able to obtain employment and support." The Petition is to be presented to the House of Lords by the Earl of Claremont, and to the House of Commons by the Honorable C. Hutchinson.

Credible accounts from Vera Cruz to the 7th of April mention, that with the exception of a wandering party of insurgents, under father Torres, of about 1,600, the whole of the Vice-Royalty of Mexico was in a state of tranquil loyalty, and the communication between the mines of the interior and Vera Cruz of course wholly uninterrupted. An English Frigate had just sailed, with 1,000,000 of dollars on board; and a Mr. Parker, a British agent there, had a licence to ship 10,000,000 more to England.

It is asserted in Mr. Assay's Publication that in the year 1817-18, the 'Trade from America to China' employed 7,000,000 of Dollars, and 10,000 tons shipping; and that during the same period the British Trade to China 'occupied' 6,500,000 dollars, and 20,000 tons shipping.

It should be recollected that the Americans have supplied not only the United States, but the greater part of the Continent with teas, and thus the teas, silks, nankeens, and other articles exported by them from China, are principally paid for in dollars, while the teas, and other Chinese productions imported into Great Britain are paid for by cloth, camlets, &c. &c. exported from thence, and the surplus balance of trade between India and China, in cotton, opium, and other articles of India produce, which taken together with the articles exported from England, renders the British trade with China nearly a barter. Upwards of a million of dollars in specie were exported by the company's super cargoes, from India to Bengal, in the season 1817-18.

The trade between Holland and China is not exclusively carried on by an East India Company as formerly, but foreigners (particularly Americans) are admitted to import teas, and place them in Entrepot; they are exported on the payment of the small duty, and it is a fact, that there are now at Rotterdam and Amsterdam (exclusive of other teas) upwards of 120,000 chest of Congo teas; these only must have occupied 9,000 tons of shipping.

The English East India Company's tonnage for China in the season of 1817-18, amounted to 19,278 tons, chartered tonnage from the Port of London; to which should be added about 1,600 tons surplus tonnage brought home by those ships more than they are chartered for, and paid by the Company at half freight.

In 1818-19, their chartered tonnage for China was 27,891 tons, which, with the additional 1,600, amount to 32,469 tons, as appears by the list of their chartered ships (extracted from that useful monthly publication, The Asiatic Journal); thus it appears in the year succeeding that referred to by Mr. Assay, there was an increase in the Company's tonnage to China of 12,469 tons. Has the American trade experienced a proportional increase, or rather it should be ascertained if the American carrying trade has not diminished, and will continue diminishing in proportion as our Continental neighbours acquire ships and capital to carry on their own trade?

But the British tonnage here referred to does not include the Country ships belonging (principally) to Bombay and Bengal, trading annually to China which are, for size and equipment, some of the finest merchant ships in the world.

The Persian Ambassador and his beautiful Circassian have been invited by the Prince Regent to spend some time at the Pavilion, during the absence of his Royal Highness from Brighton.

Fortunate Purchase.—We copy the following from a morning paper; but cannot vouch for its accuracy: "Mr. Tucker, Secretary to Earl St. Vincent, when his Lordship was first Lord of the Admiralty, purchased some time ago, about three acres of land adjoining his other property, in the county of Cornwall, for the sum of five hundred pounds. It has since been discovered that this spot contains a rich vein of silver ore, for the produce of which Mr. Tucker has recently been offered fifteen thousand pounds per annum, upon his granting a lease of the mine for twenty-one years."

College Museum.—In June last, that accomplished and gallant officer, Colonel Stratton, of the Enniskillen dragoons, presented to the Museum of the University, through Professor Playfair, an Egyptian mummy in a very high state of preservation. It was brought from Thebes by the Colonel himself, along with several other Egyptian remains, which he has also presented to the College. This mummy, to judge from its triple inclosure, rich and varied hieroglyphical ornaments, and situation when in Thebes, must be the body of a person of the highest rank, and which was probably consigned to the catacomb three thousand years ago.

Hatton Garden.—Agnes Lovell, a fortuneteller, of the gypsy tribe was charged by Hannah Tunbridge with defrauding her of several sums of money and clothes, under pretence of telling her fortune. The complainant was a simple country girl only a few weeks in town, and lodged with a relation of hers (Mrs. Stevens, Sion-Terrace, Cromer street, Brunswick-square), until she could get a situation. On the 30th of June, the prisoner called at Mrs. Stevens on pretence of inquiring if there were any old bottles or rags for sale; finding an opportunity she asked the complainant if she would wish to have her fortune told her, the complainant consented, and gave her demand of one shilling; the prisoner spread out the cards on the table, and commenced telling her fortune, putting various questions to the complainant, by which she ascertained that complainant had been courted by a fair haired young man, who had since emigrated to America. The prisoner being in possession of this fact took her measures accordingly, and told the complainant that if she gave her half a crown, she would give her a charm that would bring her lover back in three days; the simple young woman readily complied; the prisoner then took a tin box out of her pocket, from whence she took a small bit of paper and a leaf similar to a tea leaf, she cut a bit of complainant's hair, and the parings of her finger and toe nails, all of which she mixed with some salt, and desired her to sew it up in her stays, to put her faith in God, and to wear it until her lover returned, which would be in three days. The prisoner called next day, and under similar promises obtained a 1/- note, and 5s. in silver, also her most valuable articles of wearing apparel, which she said she must show to the Queen of the Fairies, and which she would bring back next day. The time being elapsed, and neither the young man nor the prisoner returning, the complainant caused her to be apprehended. The prisoner was committed for trial.

In Letters from Valparaiso it is stated that Lord Cochrane sailed from thence on the 14th of January, with four of his largest vessels;

his flag is hoisted on board the O'Higgins frigate, formerly the Reyna Maria Isabel. His destination is supposed to be the port of Callao, where he expects to fall in with two Spanish frigates the Venganza and Esmeralda.

The operations of the army in the south of Chili have been completely successful. General Balcarce, who commands it, took possession of the forts Los Angeles and Nacimiento, on the Indian frontier, without resistance. Colonel Sanchez, with about 480 men, the wreck of the Spanish expedition from Cadiz, was on his retreat to Valdivia; but as the Araucan Indians refused to let him pass along the coast, his surrender was very soon expected. He had lost all his baggage, and was besides encumbered with a large suit of women, among whom were the nuns of Concepcion, with a Spanish confessor at their head. Balcarce had offered him honourable terms of capitulation. The Spaniards are now completely driven out of Chili.

The Portuguese Consul resident at Buenos Ayres was arrested in the latter end of February, because seditious publications, printed by Carrera, Alvear, and others, at Monte-Video, had been seen in his possession: this circumstance gave rise to reports of an impending war with the Portuguese, but the Consul has since been set at liberty, and the affair was likely to end there.

On Sunday the 4th of July, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent was publicly churched in the parish church of Kensington, by the Bishop of bury. The Duke of Kent led the Duchess to the communion-table.

We have great pleasure in stating, that Mr. Mill, author of the very valuable and elaborate work on the History of British India, has been appointed to a lucrative and highly respectable situation in the India House. Considering the opinions which Mr. Mill has so freely expressed respecting the Government of India, this appointment reflects the greatest credit on the Directors.

The unique copy of the tract below, consisting of five leaves only, from the White Knights Library, was lately knocked down by Mr. Evans to Lord Spencer for one hundred and twenty guineas. It may be curious to observe, that this pamphlet was first purchased by Mr. Triphock for two pounds and five shillings, and sold by him to the present Duke of Marlborough for fifty guineas.

"Proposito Clarissimi Oratoria Magistri Johanniss Russell, decretorum doctoris ac adiutane Ambassatoris Christianissimi Regis Edwardi Dei gratia Regis Anglie et Francie, ad illustrissimum principem Carolum ducem Burgundie super susceptione Ordinis garterii, &c. Without printer's name, date or place, but printed by Caxton, in 1460 or 1470."

Cambridge.—The Members' prizes of fifteen guineas each for the best dissertations in Latin prose, have been this year adjudged as follows:—

Senior Bachelors.—Charles John Heathcote, Trinity College.

Middle Bachelors.—Thomas Flower Ellis, Trinity-college.

On the 7th of July, the Earl and Countess of Aylesbury, accompanied by Lady Maria Bruce, their eldest daughter, set out with a retinue of servants from their house in Grosvenor-square for Dover, where they embarked for Calais, when his Lordship took an affectionate leave of his Noble Countess and daughter, who immediately proceeded on their way to Paris, where the nuptial ceremony will take place between Lady Maria and Count Mandeville.

An extraordinary sensation has been excited among the Silk Manufacturers and Throwsters of Macclesfield, by the proposed measure of permitting the importation of thrown silks from the East Indies. It is viewed as a measure which must be attended with the most ruinous effects to the silk establishments of the town. We do not pretend to know the grounds on which this opinion rests, but we deprecate any measure which could have the effect of depriving of employment many thousands of honests who depend entirely on this branch of trade for their support, and this too, at a period when the country is already suffering so severely from the evils of a redundant and unemployed population. We feel persuaded, however, that a measure involving so many and such important interests will not be adopted without the most serious consideration on the part of His Majesty's Government.—

The Emperor of Austria has ordered a superb service of China, at the grand-porcelain-manufactory in Vienna. It is destined for the Duke of Wellington, and will exemplify the principal triumphs of that General.

Spanish Outrage.—The Spaniards for whom we have been doing so much, first fighting their battles, on their own soil, giving them deliverance from foreign usurpation, and freedom from their domestic chains, next aiding them with vessels to transport their armaments across the Atlantic to America, and now passing a law to prevent any British subjects from entering into the service of their revolted transatlantic children, make us grateful return in committing outrages on our peaceable trading ships, by their vessels of piracy and war.

An English schooner named the Brunswick, bound from Liverpool to Genoa, was in the Mediterranean on the 10th of June last, when she was brought to, by a Spanish Frigate firing a gun across her bow. She shortened sail, hauled under his lee, passed within hail, and answered the demands made by the Spaniard as to her destination &c. A boat was then sent alongside, to the Officer of which, more detailed information was given, and the boat left the schooner to return to the ship. Five minutes after this, the Frigate, which was to windward, bore up, and ran stem on towards the schooner lying to, under her, lee falling on board her the Frigates anchor hooked the gunwale just before the main rigging, so that the intention must have been to have run the smaller vessel down, and cut her in two; but this not being effected, the wretches had the barbarity to fire into the schooner while thus locked together, by which the body of an English Gentleman, a Mr. Walker, who was a passenger on board, was severed in two, several of the seamen severely wounded, and the sails and rigging cut up. The schooner at length became disengaged, and got clear of the Spaniard, but so far from her crew having granted any assistance to effect this, they were about to fire again into the vessel, but desisted it seems, on being repeatedly hailed and assured, that the schooner was English.

As dastardly as they were cruel, a boat was afterwards sent from the frigate to the schooner, with an Officer dressed in Captain's uniform, making ample apology for what they called a *mistake*, saying, that a Patriotic Brig had taken a Spanish Frigate with half a million of dollars on board. It is therefore fair to infer, even putting the best construction on this act, that they were *afraid* of being captured by this little schooner!

The affair appears to us to be wantonly cruel, and cowardly to the last degree, and we conceive that at any period, but more particularly at the present juncture, it demands the most formal and minute investigation, and the most prompt and ample redress.

The bill regarding the Climbing Boys having been lost in the House of Lords; on Friday the 25th of June, a highly respectable meeting was held at the Freemason's Hall, Queen-street, to receive the Report of the Committee of the "Society for Superseding the Necessity of Climbing Boys," and to consider the necessity of again petitioning both Houses of Parliament for the attainment of that measure. A number of elegant females were present.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex was to have presided, but a letter was received, expressing his regret that indisposition prevented the possibility of his attendance.

The Hon. H. G. Bennett, in consequence called to the chair. He gave an interesting account of the efforts which had hitherto been made, in order to mitigate the suffering condition of Climbing Boys. He concluded by warmly recommending a zealous perseverance in the human cause they had so much at heart.

Mr. Wilberforce heartily coincided with the Honorable Chairman in his views of the subject before the meeting, and warmly supported the renewed exertions of the Society for the accomplishment of an object so interesting to the friends of humanity.

The Report was read and agreed to, as were also petitions to both Houses of Parliament, which were immediately signed by every individual present.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, SATURDAY, JUNE 26.

Various bills were brought up from the House of Commons. Their Lordships proceeded in the examination of evidence, with reference to the Barnstaple Bribery Bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, SATURDAY, JUNE 26.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed, that the House, on account of the great pressure of Business, meet at three, instead of four.

The Bank advances bill, was on the motion of Mr. Peel read a third time and passed.

Lord Cranbourne withdrew the Game Laws Bill.

The third reading of the Excise Duties bill, met with considerable obstruction respecting the clauses imposing the duties on the present stock; after two divisions it was passed. Mr. C. Calvert produced a specimen of spoilt malt from his pocket, and said he must petition in its favour which produced a laugh in the House. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that the argument of the honourable brewer went to shew, that their weakest beer kept the longest.

The House acceded to an amendment made by the Lords, in the Bank cash payments bill, by which that Establishment pay in *bullion or coin*, at their discretion, in May 1822, and not before, as originally determined.

The sum of 1,200,000/- was voted in a committee of Supply for the army extraordinaries for the current year.

Also for the army extraordinaries of Ireland 20,000/-

Also to the King of Netherlands, for building fortresses in the Low Countries 1,000,000

Also towards Queen Anne's Bounty 100,000

Also for the poor Clergy of Scotland, 10,000

The Irish miscellaneous services, and various local grants for public works, were also voted.

Mr Vansittart moved that the Irish Estimates be printed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, JULY 9.

BANKRUPT LAWS.

Lord AUCKLAND rose to move, that the bankrupt laws' amendment bill, and the bill for regulating commissions of bankruptcy, should be read a second time this day three months. These bills, he observed, had unfortunately come before their lordships at a period when it was impossible to give sufficient attention to them. The objects were, however, of great importance, and had engaged the attention of the late Sir S. Romilly, and other persons of great talents and responsibility. The bills had been brought in upon the reports of committees of the House of Commons, and he regretted that one thing which had been recommended by that authority had not been adopted, namely, the reducing all the bankrupt laws to one act. As some of the clauses in the present bills were considered objectionable, it was not to be expected, that the objections could now be removed, but he trusted that an early opportunity would be afforded for the discussion of a comprehensive measure in the course of the next session.

The Lord CHANCELLOR observed, that it was impossible their Lordships could discuss bills which came up within ten days or a fortnight of the close of the session, notwithstanding that they proposed to alter laws which had subsisted for centuries. There were several clauses in the bill for amending the bankrupt laws which appeared very objectionable; and were it necessary now to discuss them, he was confident he could easily convince their lordships that they ought not to be agreed to. He joined the noble lord in his regret that no attempt to consolidate the bankrupt laws into one act had been made. An act of that description would be an object of great importance.

On motions successively made by Lord Auckland, the bills were ordered to be read a second time this day 3 months.

Lord AUCKLAND moved, that a message be sent to the Commons to request copies of the reports of that house on the bankrupt laws.—Ordered.

After some conversation between the Earl of Roslyn and the Lord Chancellor, the charitable foundation bill went through a committee.

STATE OF PRISONS.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN observed, that he had last session moved for an account of the state of the prisons of the United Kingdom, which account had been referred to a committee. It was now impossible that any measure could be resorted to, on this subject in the present session, but he was anxious that their lordships should on their next meeting have an account of the privyons, at least to the end of the present year. He therefore moved that an humble address be presented to the Prince Regent, praying that his Royal Highness would be pleased to order to be laid before their lordships, in the meeting of the next session of parliament an account of the number of persons confined in the different prisons of the United Kingdom, to the latest possible date, distinguishing the males and females, description of crimes, &c.

SLAVE TRADE.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN rose, pursuant to the notice he had given, to move an address to the Prince Regent, for the more effectual abolition of the African slave-trade. It was hardly necessary for him to tell their lordships, that notwithstanding the hopes entertained by this country, that the measures adopted for putting an end to the slave-trade would

be successful, these hopes were as yet far from being realized. It was still carried on, not only under the flag of those two powers who had not yet agreed to abolish it, but under the flags of those by which that detestable traffic was completely renounced. It was carried on to a very great extent under the flag of France, the government of which country had declared against the trade, and, taken means to suppress it. This state of things, which their Lordship must seriously lament, could not but convince them of the necessity of persevering in their efforts to obtain the complete abolition of this trade. The manner in which the selfish opposition of the individuals in this country who were interested in the trade had been got the better of, gave their lordships reason to hope, that if they exerted the same perseverance to overcome the obstacles which presented themselves in other parts of the world, they would be successful. As to the means, their lordships must be aware, that it was only by allowing a flag, common for this purpose to the great maritime powers, to be exerted against the common enemies of mankind, that the selfish interests which supported this nefarious traffic could be completely put down.

In calling their lordships' attention to this subject, it was impossible not to consider the different state in which the powers of Europe stood with regard to the abolition. All except two powers (Portugal and Spain) had put an end to it, and the former of these powers had as yet fixed no period for the final termination of the trade. Some Powers which had acknowledged the justness of the principle of the abolition, yet had adopted no active measures for enforcing it. With regard to France, the government had sincerely concurred in the abolition; but unfortunately, in the colonies of that country, and particularly in those which had been restored on the peace, the trade had been renewed by selfish individuals, and carried on, under circumstances of great atrocity. In Senegal, in particular it appeared, that certain persons regardless of the means by which they forwarded their selfish ends, had succeeded in stifling innocent and useful sources of commerce with the natives, in order that they might be enabled to carry on this wicked but more profitable trade. He could not but entertain a hope, that the French government would renounce that policy which gave its subjects the opportunity of thus acting in a way inconsistent with its views. A government professing such liberal principles as the French monarchy now did, would not from any narrow views refuse to concur in measures calculated to secure an object acknowledged to be alike called for, by policy and humanity. It never could be the wish of that government to see the same vessel which carried out the proclamation for the abolition of the traffic, conveying at the same time the means of maintaining it.

But if he was sanguine with regard to the disposition of France, still more sanguine was he in his anticipation of the future conduct of the United States of America. Within these few months the Congress had passed an act for the purpose of enforcing their abolition laws, by which heavy penalties were imposed on all persons found in any way implicated in this iniquitous traffic. It was obvious, however, as long as there remained a flag not liable to be searched, even though it should be the flag of a power which had agreed to the abolition, that wicked and selfish persons would take shelter under that flag, and avail themselves of the facility it could not fail to afford them. He did not think the United States would be deterred by any little difficulties, difficulties which it appeared might be easily overcome, in forming an arrangement for the great object of rendering the abolition effectual. If any power was to be supposed on this occasion as likely to act more sincerely than another with Great Britain, that power was the United States. These states had derived from this country that atrocious traffic, but they had also derived from us those principles of liberty and humanity, by which they had been led to be the first in abandoning it. From this country these States had also derived that spirit which taught them to protect innocence, and resist oppression and tyranny. There was therefore no doubt but that the American government would eagerly listen to any plan which might be proposed for completing the great work of abolition by giving fuller effect to the laws enacted by Congress. If, therefore, such an understanding as he supposed practicable should take place between this country and France and the United States, the smaller Powers would readily concur in the same system of maritime police. From the disposition which Portugal had manifested, it perhaps might be supposed, that all would not agree to submit to a search; but if after so general an arrangement as he had supposed should be effected, if any single power held out, it would then be for the other powers to consider whether any single state should be permitted to act on a system not only hostile to the interests and policy of others, but calculated to propagate the worst of crimes, and spread misery among mankind. On these grounds he submitted to their lordships the motion he was about to make.

The noble Marquis concluded by moving an address to the Prince Regent, congratulating his Royal Highness for what had been already accomplished towards the abolition, and urging further efforts to be made for the same object, particularly by negotiations with France and the United States.—(The address was throughout to the same effect as that moved on Wednesday last in the House of Commons by Mr. Wilberforce.)

The address was agreed to.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN presented a petition from Barnato, ple against taxation.—Adjourned.

Asiatic.

Calcutta.—The reports of the last Earthquake that extended itself over all India, have scarcely ceased reaching us from the remoter stations of the interior, before we have to record the shock of another, which was very distinctly felt throughout Calcutta about 25 minutes past one o'clock, on the morning of yesterday the 11th instant.

We have heard from several persons, that a slight undulating motion of the earth, accompanied by a visible movement of lamps and other suspended articles, was felt at about half past 8 o'clock on the preceding evening; but this must have been both partial and faint, as the greater number of persons to whom this has been mentioned, were not aware of it.

At from 12 to 15 minutes past one o'clock, on the following morning, the first remarkable shock was felt, and the undulations were sufficient to awaken most persons from their sleep. The movements were from east to west alternately, and the impression like that of a person gently shaking or rocking the bed, either from head to foot, or from side to side, as the bed happened to lie with respect to the quarters of the compass.

At about 20 minutes past one, according to the testimony of some, another and stronger shock was experienced, differing in nothing from the former but in the force of its movements, and the length of its duration, which is variously estimated from 30 to 80 seconds.

The principal sensation however was felt at about 25 to 30 minutes past one, according to the accuracy of different watches. The movement was still an undulating one rather than a shock, and the direction still from east to west, lasting according to different estimations from one to two minutes. In different houses, however, even in the same quarters of the city, its effects were very differently felt. Many persons were not at all sensible of any motion, others were seized with giddiness, and some even made sick by it. In some houses the noise of the chairs, and rattling of earthen-ware, glass, and plate, in the drawers and on side-boards, was loud and distinct. In others the doors flew open, and closed again with a violent noise. In Clive-street, and on the other side of the river, some of the inhabitants were so alarmed as to quit their houses at this hour; and they communicate to us, that the awful impression created by this midnight visitation, as compelling them to quit their mansions, while all around was buried in the profoundest silence, and no one was at hand to give the aid that might be required, or to whom to communicate their feelings, was such as they had never before experienced, and which those who felt could not soon banish from their recollections.

Theatricals.—We observe by the Advertisements of the day, that the Play of *Wild Oats*, or *The Strolling Gentleman*, is selected for this evening's representation, from which much pleasure is expected.

In briefly characterizing the former of these Pieces, Mrs. Inchbald says, "Wild Oats would not disgrace an author of much higher pretensions in dramatic writing than Mr. O'Keeffe. There is great pleasure throughout the play, many natural touches of simplicity, and some well-written dialogues and sentiments. The plot is interesting, the characters new, or at least in new situations, and the whole forms an evening's entertainment for an auditor of taste—such a one having at the same time in his memory, certain popular sentences from certain well-known comedies and tragedies: for without intimate acquaintance with all the quotations made use of by the hero of the piece, it must totally lose its effect, and this hero appear like a madman."

As we understand that the principal character is in excellent hands, and the whole cast of the Play judiciously made, we may fairly expect an evening of real entertainment.

Bombay, Oct. 20.—For these some days past preparations have been making for the celebration of the Feast of the Deewaliee, on the beginning of the Hindoo year of Vickramjit, or as it is more commonly called of Rajah Vickram, the 1876th year, of which commenced yesterday. We have extracted the following account of the celebration of this festival, from the port folio of a friend.

The Deewaliee (or the lighting up) at the commencement of the new year, continues for three or more days. The preparations for it are by a general washing of all shops, offices, and places of business, which are all white washed painted and otherwise ornamented according to the ability of the owner. All the pictures, looking glasses, and lamps, that can be procured are displayed on this occasion. Visitors are received and treated with sweetmeats and rose water, and every part is illuminated; wreaths of flowers are hung about in every direction, and the servants and dependants, receive presents from their masters. A lucky moment is then fixed on for performing the Wye pooja, or the consecration of the account books for the ensuing year; a Bramin is retained for this purpose and the title page of the books being prepared, by having the names of certain deities inscribed on them, they are spread out on a table or other place in the shop or office, and the Bramin very gravely proceeds to bless them; on each leaf is placed a cocoanut, some flowers, sweetmeats,

and a kind of red powder is strewed over all; the Bramin and the clerks of the house continue to watch for the lucky moment when the cocoanut and sweetmeats are distributed, among the servants; the Parsees go through the whole of this ceremony, as well as the Hindoos. Red is the colour, that predominates amongst all classes, and vermilion if they can afford it; the word Loll, Red, has a very extensive meaning, it denotes excellence, prosperity, victory &c.

Madras, Oct. 26. Our roads are now entirely clear of the Shipping, and nothing can be more dreary than the appearance to seaward. The Pilot was the last that quitted them: she sailed on the 23d instant for Columbo, and will return here immediately after the Monsoon, to receive freight for England. Only two small craft remain.

The Blenheim, Capt. Shirley, sailed for England on Friday afternoon.

The Brig Wasp, which we stated in our last to have been run on shore off Royapooram, owing to some unaccountable circumstance, was put up for sale for the benefit of the Underwriters on Friday, and was knocked down for 560 Pagodas.

The weather has been insupportably sultry for the last ten days, and very little rain has fallen. Heavy clouds, however, have been hanging to the Northward and Westward the last few days, and we trust the change of the Moon will bring with it the setting in of the Monsoon: the rains are greatly wanted.

The friends of the Turf dine together at the Race Stand on Saturday next the 30th instant, when some arrangements will be made for the approaching Races, which already give promise of affording excellent sport.

The Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery was closed on Friday last, by the passing of sentence on the convicts.

When William Bentley, who had been convicted of murder, was put into Dock to receive sentence of death, the Advocate General rose and shortly addressed the Court to the effect that considerable doubts existed as to the sanity of the prisoner, and that in addition to the proofs of insanity which were elicited during the trial, other facts had since come to his knowledge, which induced the learned Advocate to move a respite of judgment on behalf of the prisoner; and in support of his motion called Dr. Stewart, who deposed, that he had examined the prisoner two days ago, that he did not consider the prisoner in a sound state of mind owing to a fractured skull, and depression of the brain, that from these causes the slightest excitement was likely to deprive the prisoner of the possession of his senses. The Court accordingly respite the judgment, and the prisoner will be handed over to the Lunatic Hospital.

Bengal Military Fund.

"Oh, we have ta'en
Too little care of this! Take physic, pomp;
Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel,
That thou mayst shake the superflux to them,
And shew the heavens more just." SHAK.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Having reason to believe, that some Officers have misconceived the nature and intent of the proposal I did myself the honor lately to submit to them, regarding the establishment of a Fund, to be denominated the "BENGAL MILITARY FUND," upon principles nearly similar to those which exist in the Armies of Madras and Bombay, and in the Civil Service of this and the last named Presidency, I beg leave to trouble you with a few lines, by way of throwing a clearer light upon the plan in question than what, perhaps, it derives from my original proposal. Another reason why I adopt this mode of explaining my meaning is, that I am aware your Journal will fall under the notice of many Officers who have not seen my Letter,* which, together with my professed desire to learn the sentiments of my Brother Officers, on a point which I cannot but consider of more than ordinary importance, will I hope prove a sufficient excuse for my thus interrupting, for a few minutes, their other occupations.

Some object to its too great universality, whereby it provides for those Widows and Orphans who have already the aid of appropriate Funds to look forward to; and others conceive that no benefit can accrue to the Army, from multiplying distinct Funds, having similar ends in view, when those now in being might be extended and improved with greater advantage to all concerned.

* My original intention was to send a Copy of the Letter to each Corps and Department, but I found the expence would be far greater than I could conveniently incur, and I was compelled, therefore, to drop that idea altogether. The consequence, however, is that the Proposal has not met with a general perusal, and its purport is by some misunderstood.

Now with respect to the first of these objections, that Widows and Orphans (though speaking with legal strictness we have no such thing as an Orphan Fund) are already provided for, the best way perhaps to overthrow it will be to compare the resources held out to Widows by each Fund; and for this purpose we must be guided by the Madras Military Fund, in order to make a tolerably fair comparison. By that Fund then, a Major (married) pays a monthly subscription of 27 rupees 8 annas, and his Widow is entitled (provided, of course, she have not a certain income) to £273 16s. per annum. A Lieutenant subscribes monthly (if married) 10 rupees and the full Pension of his Widow is £120. Now let us see what is paid by Officers of each of these ranks to our Widow's Fund, and the benefits claimable by their Widows from the same. A Major pays 25 rupees per mensem, and his Widow's Pension is £150. A Lieutenant's Subscription is 9 rupees and his Widow's Pension £74. Let the Subscriptions and Pensions, as above, be compared, and it will be found, that about an equal rate of Subscription to both Funds produces Pensions so different, that one is nearly double as much as the other! It would not, therefore, be a matter of surprise to see the latter Fund entirely superseded in a few years by the one proposed, should it ever be established, and with obvious advantage to the Widow Fund Subscribers.

But besides this great difference in the Pensions, it must be remembered, that other benefits are offered by the Military Fund (and all for the above named Subscription) not less solid, and far more gratifying, from being more general, than the one first mentioned: for, availing himself of its resources, an Officer can with honor and comfort revisit his native land when ill health will not permit him to remain in India, without endangering his life. This is a benefit which needs no vanishing to make it be immediately discerned and duly appreciated by almost every Officer in the Army:—it is, indeed, a benefit of the most superior nature ever held out by any Institution that comes within my knowledge or remembrance; and cannot be sufficiently extolled, nor too speedily secured to us; for be it remembered, that of all the Company's Servants, Civil and Military, the Bengal Officers alone are unprovided with the resource here spoken of. How many brave and meritorious Officers have fallen victims to disease, for want of such a Fund, it is impossible to determine; but I imagine a very great number have been sufferers by its non-existence.

It must next be considered, that the Widow's Fund, makes no provision for Children,* while the Military Fund makes a most ample and liberal one; and it moreover grants loans to enable fathers to send home their Children, who would not otherwise be enabled, however anxious to adopt this necessary measure. All this, for *very nearly* the same amount of Subscription now paid to the Widow's Fund for the attainment of but one object, and that one not equal, by any means, to either of these above enumerated! It will not, therefore, be any matter of astonishment to see the Military Fund when once established, preferred by the married Officer to the Widow's Fund, and by the unmarried to every other Institution; and by consequence to see it supported by every Officer who cannot boast of having an independent fortune, or a resource against necessity, which he can neither foresee nor avert.

Its three grand objects; viz. to provide (and that too so liberally) for Widows, for Orphans, and for sick or wounded Officers, under the circumstances mentioned in the Regulations, are quite sufficient, I conceive, to insure the support of a great majority of the Army, with which I most sincerely trust it will meet. It concerns alike the married man and the bachelor; the sick and the healthy; and indeed the only people who may consider themselves *entirely* independent of it, are the wealthy portion of the Army, and this we very well know is by far the smallest part of it.

Now with regard to the second objection, that it would be more advisable to extend and improve the existing Fund, I beg leave to say, that I consider such an arrangement altogether impracticable. In the first place, how can the Widow's Fund be extended so as to benefit any but Widows? Legitimate children (for whom there is at present no provision) might be included, perhaps, if the present rate of subscription were considerably increased; but surely that would be a most impolitic and unwise proceeding, when the same object can be more effectually attained (both with respect to Widows and Orphans) by the institution of the proposed Military Fund.† The Widow's Fund can never expect to meet with any other than a *limited* support, because its very nature is a bar to general subscription; and hence probably the reason of its late embarrassments. It only interests a certain portion of the Military community, and at the best it affords but a scanty stipend to the Widow, for which it demands a high Subscription, because the comparative paucity of its Subscribers renders such heavy contributions absolutely necessary to its existence.

If, therefore, these Subscriptions are now so burdensome, surely any extension of the benefits derivable from the Fund would never be agreed to by its supporters; particularly where they are offered the choice of a preferable mode of providing for their families, as well as for their own personal wants in the most melancholy of all necessities. As to the Orphan Fund's being extended or improved, I hold that to be just as impracticable as the other, because it is a Fund supported by the *compulsory* Subscriptions of the Officers of the Army (with exception of those of, or above, the rank of Lieutenant Colonel) a circumstance which is *per se* an insurmountable obstacle to any new arrangement which would tend (as an extension would) to augment the present rate of contribution. It might in time be incorporated with the Military Fund if ever this last became general, because in one respect the self-same object is aimed at, by both; but this in the only alteration that could well be made in it.*

From what I have here said, it will be seen that the Military Fund is of a nature perfectly distinct from every other, and calculated to meet the wishes and the wants of all, instead of but a small part, of the Army, on principles productive of little or no pecuniary inconvenience to Subscribers, and holding out ultimate benefits both to themselves and their families of singular magnitude. As to the "Calculations" to be entered into in order to establish the several rates of Subscription, I have been told that no other steps can be taken till they are completed, and they must of course be the first part of the business attended to; but I have before said, that I am not capable of effecting this myself, though I shall be most happy to assist others in doing it.

The Madras Army is almost as large as our own, and the whole number of Officers in each, (for they seem to have more present with Corps than we have) nearly on a par: if, then, our Fund were to be on *precisely* the same principles as theirs is, the Subscriptions would be, of course, about equal, that is, a Lieutenant (unmarried) would have to pay monthly the sum of Rupees 6-10, and so on for the other ranks. Now I conceive, that for the additional Claimants which I propose bringing upon the Fund, the sum of Rupees 3 for a Subaltern, would be quite sufficient, and for this reason, we know, that that amount is *more* than enough for the support of both the *Upper* and *Lower* Orphan School, and that the Institution is possessed of immense Funds over and above all demands: it is therefore reasonable enough to suppose, that a similar amount of Subscription to the Military Fund, would be productive of similar effects, particularly as it would have no establishment to keep up, such as Schools, Teachers, and a variety of other things to a very large amount. At a rough guess, therefore, I imagine a Lieutenant, if unmarried, would have to pay about Rupees 9 per mensem, and about 12 Rupees if married; a sum altogether trifling when we consider, that his wife and children will be *so* *cheaply* provided for, and himself so liberally assisted in certain cases; and likewise that he has to pay 9 Rupees to the Widow's Fund, for about one fourth of the advantages here enumerated.

What I wish for, is, a Meeting of the Presidency Officers to be convened (by the Commander in Chief's permission) to take into consideration the outlines of the plan, and if these be approved of, to appoint a Committee for the purpose of drawing out the necessary Rules and Regulations, including calculations of every kind, which, when ready, (as they might be in the course of a month) should be submitted to the General Meeting; and if passed, circulated to every Corps and Department in the Army, by the Adjutant General, superior permission being of course previously obtained for the whole of these Proceedings.

Among all the Officers, whose opinions I know personally, the contents are in the proportion to the non-contents of at least 5 to 1; and as far as I have been able to learn, the proportion is the same throughout the Army; but I have no means of speaking to this latter point with sufficient exactness. At a General Meeting, however, the business could be fairly and liberally discussed, and finally settled (which is all I want), either *one way or the other*: all that remains to be known is, *how* to convene such a Meeting, at which it will be necessary for every one to attend, that it may be ascertained with precision how the general opinion runs on the subject, and on this point I should feel obliged to any of your Correspondents who would give an opinion, as well as on any other part of this Letter, which I must now conclude for fear of exceeding the limits of your Journal. I trust your Military Readers will excuse my thus troubling them on a subject which concerns them at least equally with myself; and that they will lend me their assistance towards discovering what will be the fate of the proposition I have had the honor of laying before them.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

R. A. M'NAGHTEN, Lieutenant.

Calcutta, Nov. 10, 1819.

* If I be mistaken in this, or any other of the points above named, I trust to my readers for correction. The error is not wilful.

† Vide the Letter on the subject, published at the Mirror Press, to which the Madras Fund Rules, Subscriptions, &c. are added.

* I have been informed, that the late Regulations of this Fund have caused great dissatisfaction in the Army; and if this be really the case, the Managers are bound, I think, to re-consider them, or take the sense of the Subscribers on the subject.

Government Orders.**FORT WILLIAM, POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, Nov. 6, 1819.****General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.**

On the occasion of the relief of the Corps and Detachments belonging to the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay respectively, which have hitherto formed the Division of the Army, under the immediate command of Brigadier General Sir J. Malcolm: His Excellency the Governor General in Council cannot refrain from offering to those gallant soldiers, a public token of his approbation and applause.

The Troops of this Division have borne a conspicuous and important part in the glorious and decisive operations of the last two years; and have repeatedly attracted the praise due to their merits—their exemplary conduct on all occasions; their forbearance and steadiness in the trying circumstances attending the suppression of the mutiny of Bajee Rao's Arabs; their conciliatory demeanour towards the inhabitants of the countries in which they have acted; their undeviating discipline and regularity; their temper, spirit, and zeal, have from time to time been reported and have excited his Lordship's cordial admiration.

Such excellent qualities in Troops reflect the highest honour on the Commander, and the Officers, under whom they serve, and from whom the tone of their character must be received.

His Excellency desires, that Brigadier General Sir J. Malcolm, and the Officers and Troops, hitherto composing the division under his immediate command, will individually and collectively accept his warmest thanks for their distinguished and valuable services.

Though the occasion which calls forth this order, is the departure of the Madras and Bombay Troops, hitherto under Sir J. Malcolm's command, to rejoin the Armies of their respective Presidencies, and it is to them therefore, that these sentiments are most appropriately addressed, the Governor General in Council gladly avails himself of the opportunity to add, that he considers the Bengal Corps, which have formed a part of the force under Sir J. Malcolm's general command, to be also fully entitled to the same unqualified approbation and applause.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

C. T. METCALFE, Sec. to the Govt.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.**FORT WILLIAM, OCTOBER 30, 1819.**

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment.

Assistant Surgeon J. M. Todd, to perform the Medical duties at the Civil Station of Calpee, vice Henderson.

The following Gentlemen having produced Certificates of their appointment as Cadets of Artillery and Infantry on this Establishment, are admitted to the Service accordingly.

Artillery.

Messrs. Peter Arnold Torchier, Augustus Abbott, and Henry Rutherford.
Infantry.

Messrs. Anthony Hignor Jellicoe, and John Paton.

The Cadets of Artillery are promoted to the Rank of Second Lieutenant, and those of Infantry to that of Ensign, leaving the dates of their Commissions to be adjusted hereafter.

Lieutenant Charles P. King of the 4th Regiment of Light Cavalry (now doing duty with the Governor General's Body Guard) having furnished the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his private affairs.

Lieutenant Archibald Dow of the 10th Regiment of Native Infantry, doing duty with the 2d Battalion 20th Regiment of Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed Certificate from the Medical Department, is permitted to proceed from Prince of Wales' Island to Europe, on Furlough, on account of his health, on his furnishing the usual Pay Certificate.

Major George Swiney of the Regiment of Artillery, having furnished the usual Certificate from the Medical Department, is permitted to proceed to Sea for the benefit of his health, and to be absent on that account from Bengal for ten Months, from the date of the Sailing of the Ship on which he may embark, so as to furnish the prescribed Pay Certificate.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to confirm the leave of absence granted by the Nagpore Government to Lieutenant H. Sandys of the 14th Regiment of Native Infantry, at present in the service of that State on account of his health, for ten Months.

The Return to the Presidency on the 15th instant of Lieutenant Colonel Penson, Superintendent of Public Buildings in the Western Provinces, from the leave granted to him to proceed to Sea for the recovery of his health, having been reported to Government, that Officer is directed to resume the duties of his Office.

FORT WILLIAM, OCTOBER 30, 1819.

Captain Alexander Lindsay of Artillery is appointed to officiate as Director and Superintendent of the Telegraph Department during the absence of Major Swiney on a sick leave.

FORT WILLIAM, OCTOBER 30, 1819.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the following persons to be Assistant Apothecaries, in part of the number allowed by General Orders of the 21st of August, 1819.

Richard Walker, James Purkis, Andrew Pereira, Henry Charles Chamberlain, and William Harris.

FORT WILLIAM, OCTOBER 30, 1819.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments.

Lieutenant Eyan MacLeod of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, to be executive Officer in the 16th or Purnea Division of the Barrack Department. He will receive the same salary, viz. 600 Rupees per mensem, including Office Establishment and Travelling Charges; and be subject to the same Rules, as prescribed for District Barrack Masters; and his duties will embrace the charge and construction of all Public Buildings, Civil and Military, at the undermentioned stations:

Purneah, Dinaugpore, Rungpore, Bhaugulpore, Monghyr, Titalyah, and Kinsengunge.

Lieutenant George Gordon of the 21st Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Fort Adjutant of Chunar, vice MacLeod appointed an Executive Officer in the Barrack Department.

W. CASEMENT, Lieut.-Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

FORT WILLIAM, OCTOBER 30, 1819.

Assistant Surgeon G. Ballard is permitted at his own request to resign the Service of the Honorable Company.

FORT WILLIAM, NOVEMBER 3, 1819.

The leave of absence granted to Surgeon J. Patterson, of the 12th Regiment of Native Infantry, in General Orders of the 17th October, 1818, to proceed to Sea for the benefit of his health, is extended to the 28th ultimo.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, November 3, 1819.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to make the following Promotions and Appointments.

13th Dragoons.

Cornet William James St. John, from the 13th Dragoons, to be Cornet, vice Morris, who exchanges, 20th May 1819.

22d Dragoons.

Captain B. I. Smith, to be Major by purchase, vice Lawrence, who retires, 27th May, 1819.

Lieutenant S. Enderby to be Captain of a Troop by purchase, vice Smith 27th May, 1819.— Cancels Lieutenant Enderby's Exchange into the 24th Dragoons with White.

Cornet Alfred Davis to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Enderby, 27th May, 1819.— Cancels Cornet A. Davis's promotion by purchase, vice Dwyer promoted in 84th Foot.

William Hamilton Williamson, Gent, to be Cornet by purchase, vice Davis, 27th May, 1819.

47th Foot.

Lieutenant James Stewart from half pay 92d Foot, to be Lieutenant vice James Robert Mason, who exchanges, receiving the difference, 13th May, 1819.

69th Foot.

Captain William Bennett from the 23d Foot to be Captain of a Company, vice Charles E. Freeman, who retires upon half pay of the 31st Foot, 20th May, 1819.

89th Foot.

Lieutenant Walter Pearse to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice Croker deceased, 27th May 1819.— Cancels Lieutenant Pearse's promotion vice St. Leger deceased.

Ensign William H. Dougan to be Lieutenant, vice Pearse, 27th May, 1819.

Ames Robert Cunningham Moreott, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Dougan, 27th May, 1819.— Cancels C. J. King's Appointment, vice Dougan.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, November 3, 1819.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointment, until the pleasure of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, shall be made known.

22d Dragoons.

Cornet Alexander Taylor to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Dwyer, promoted in the 84th Foot, 1st November, 1819.

89th Foot.

Lieutenant Charles Redmond to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice St. Leger, deceased, 20th May, 1819.

Ensign W. J. King to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Charles Redmond, promoted, 1st November, 1819.

C. J. King, Gent, to be Ensign without purchase, vice W. J. King promoted retaining the original date of his Appointment, vis. 2d March, 1819.

N. B.—The rank of Lieutenant Dougan 89th Regiment, is antedated to the 20th November 1811, until the further pleasure of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty shall be made known.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 5th November, 1819.

Lieutenant Duke, late of the Coldstream Guards, and at present an Ensign in His Majesty's 46th Regiment, is attached to the Office of the Military Secretary to His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart. and G. C. B. Commander-in-Chief at Madras, until further Orders.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 6th November, 1819.

The undermentioned Officers have received the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief's leave of Absence for the reasons assigned.

17th Foot.—Brevet Lt. Col. Nicoll, from date of Embarkation, for 2 years to proceed to Europe for the recovery of his health.

47th Foot.—Captain Healy, from 22d proximo, for 3 months, in extension, on sick Certificate.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 8th November, 1819.

Supernumerary Assistant Surgeons B. Campbell, and Dr. C. Ducat, both of His Majesty's Service, having arrived in India, the former is posted to do duty with the 17th Dragoons, and the latter to do duty with the 67th Foot.—These two officers will proceed to Bombay by the earliest opportunity, where, on their arrival, they will report themselves to His Excellency Lieut. Genl. the Honorable Sir Charles Colvill, G. C. B. from whom they will receive further instructions.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.

On the 10th instant, by the Reverend D Corrie, John Mitchell-Todd, Esq. Surgeon of the Civil Station of Calpee, to Catherine, fourth Daughter of Peter Goultor, Esq. of the city of Exeter, Devonshire.

At Berhampore, on the 8th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Eales, Andrew Ross, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Batt. 18th Regt. N. I. to Mary Elizabeth Kelly, second Daughter of J. Wright, Esq. Paymaster H. M. 59th Foot.

BIRTHS.

Yesterday, the 11th instant, at the Presidency, the Lady of G. J. Siddons, Esq. of Twins, Boys.

On the 10th instant, Mrs. John Lourenço, of a Son and Heir.

EUROPE DEATHS.

Private Letters communicate the death of Mr. Davis, one of the Directors of the Honorable East India Company, in July.

On the 20th of June, suddenly, at his house, Middlesex-place, Major-General Thomas Hawkshaw, late of the Honorable East India Company's Bengal Establishment, aged 68 years.

On the 4th of July, in Leigh-street, Burton-crescent, Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick, late of the Honorable East India Company's Service, aged 66 years.

At Nursley Park, in Hampshire, Sir W. Heathcote, Bart. He was born July 2, 1746, and married in 1768, to Frances, daughter and co-heiress of John Thorp, Esq. of Embley, in Hampshire, by whom he had issue—five sons and three daughters. Sir William represented the county of Southampton in three successive Parliaments, but retired from public life at the General Election in 1806, on account of ill health.

At Cirencester, in Gloucestershire, after a short illness, S. Lyons, Esq. of the Inner Temple, F. R. S. and F. A. S. Keeper of his Majesty's Records in the Tower of London, &c.

Commercial Reports.

Liverpool Markets, Saturday, July 3, 1819.

Cotton.—Our cotton market has been very brisk throughout the whole of the week; there has been a very animated demand from speculators, as well as from the trade, for Bowdows and Orleans particularly, in consequence of the low prices to which they have lately fallen, and of the increased consumption of these descriptions, and they have advanced 1d a lb per lb.; in other kinds there is no material alteration, excepting the Demerars brought forward by auction yesterday, which went off without much spirit, and at a reduction of about 1d per lb. from previous prices; of 840 bags offered, only 470 were sold, 13d a 14d for middling to fair, and 14d a 15d for good fair to good quality; there were also sold by auction 40 Barbadoes, of fair quality, 13d per lb.; the other sales of the week are 3750 Bowdows, 10d a 11d for ordinary to fair, 11d a 12d for good fair to good, in the early part of the week, and yesterday 11d a 12d for ordinary to fair, 12d a 13d for good fair to good, and a few prime, 13d; 2500 Orleans, 11d a 12d for ordinary to fair, 12d a 14d for good fair to good, and a few very

prime, 16d; 200 Sea Islands, 2s a 2s-2d for fair to good, and a few very fine, 3s, including some stained 15d a 18d; 500 Pernams, 7d a 18d; 2500 Maranhans, 15d a 16d; 1250 Bahias, 15d a 17d; 90 Demerars, 13d a 14d; 10 Bourbons, 16d; 240 Surats, 7d a 9d for fair to good; 1100 Bengals, 6d a 7d for inferior to good fair,—making, including those sold by auction, about 12450 bags; the arrivals are 13200 bags.

London Markets, Tuesday, July 6, 1819.

Cotton.—The East India sale declared Friday last was postponed, on account of some difficulty with the customs relative to duty on damaged cotton.

The demand and the prices of cotton are improving; Bengals may be stated 1d a 4d per lb. higher, no purchase can now be made under 6d, the sales since our last consist of 350 Pernambuco mixed quality 16d, pretty good 17d in bond, a few duty paid 17d, a few Para 14d; 330 Berbice, fair to good, 14d a 15d, refuse and damaged, 4d a 7d; 120 La Guira, 10d a 10d middling, and about 700 Bengals, in bond, chiefly fair common to good, 6d a 6d, a few superior 7d.

The demand by private contract continues to improve; the holders are firm, and several parcels, Bengals, bought a few days ago, realise an advance of 1d, a 4d per lb. It is reported that the postponed East India sale will take place on Friday next, and that the duty on damaged cotton will remain as formerly:

Letters from Scotland, received in England on the 6th of July, state, that the par of exchange with England (45 days) was to be reduced in future to 20; that the bankers have had a general meeting, and come to the unanimous resolution of giving drafts on London at 20 days after date, for money lodged with them, in place of 45 days, the former method of money negotiations.

<i>(From the Bombay Gazette of the 20th Oct.)</i>		<i>Ss. Q.</i>
Cotton, Ahmood,	per tandy of 21 mounds or 7 cwt.	220 0
Ahmood Toomil,	.....	250 0
Bownaghur,	.....	199 0
Bownsaghur Toomil,	.....	215 0
Limree Wudwan,	.....	195 0
Limree Wudwan Toomil,	(nominal)	220 0
Kutch,	.....	180 0
Kutch Toomil,	.....	200 0
Mangrole and Pore,	.....	170 0
Spanish Dollars,	per hundred	220 2
German Crowns,	.....	212 2
Venetians,	.....	490 0
Gubbas,	.....	478 3

Remittance to England at 6 months, 2s 2d per rupee

Freight to England, dead weight, £4 per ton

Loose Freight, £5 per ton

Exchange on Calcutta, Bombay Rs. 110 per 100 Sicca Rupees

Commercial affairs have been quite at a stand for this last week, but a great vent, for European commodities, is expected as usual after the Deepawali; Wheat, which had then risen so rapidly during the last week, has declined a little, but its price, as well as that of Gram and other Flax, is still high.

Cotton still keeps up, but as the loading of the Company's Ship for the Eastern passage to China, will soon commence, we expect the holders will make some abatement.

With respect to European articles of general consumption, an absolute famine prevails.

(From yesterday's Calcutta Exchange Price Current.)

	<i>Rs. As. Rs. ds.</i>
Cotton, Jalope,	per pound 17 8 a 0 0
Catchor,	16 8 a 0 0
Grain, Rice, Patna,	3 10 a 3 12
Patchery, 1st,	3 0 a 3 2
Patchery, 2d,	2 8 a 2 10
Moongy, 1st,	1 11 a 1 12
Moongy, 2d,	1 10 a 1 11
Ballam, 1st,	1 12 a 1 13
Indigo, Blue,	165 0 a 0 0
Blue and purple,	155 0 a 160 0
Purple,	145 0 a 150 0
Purple and violet,	140 0 a 145 0
Violet,	135 0 a 140 0
Violet and copper,	120 0 a 130 0

Cotton.—The quantity in the Market is so very limited, that any enquiry after it is immediately taken advantage of by holders, in consequence of some little business having been done in it during the week for the China Market, the price has advanced 4 to 6 Annas, —there is scarcely any good Cotton to be had. The exportation to Great Britain to the 31st October in the present year is 26,098 Bales of 300lbs, that of last year to the same period was 145,996.

Indigo.—The Arabs are purchasing more largely than usual, and the Sales during the week have been considerable at prices equal to our quotations. The Importation of the present Season to the 3d Instant is 11893 Factory Maunds, that of last year was 9540.

Grain.—In Rice there is no alteration; Wheat and Pease have declined; Gram has advanced 2 to 3 annas.

Piece Goods.—Are without alteration.

Pepper.—Has declined a little.

Sugar and Salt Petre.—The demand for the former seems to have some what slackened during the week; the latter is due at our quotations.